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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/585,336	07/06/2006	Yoshiki Sakaguchi	8007-1112	2714
466	7590	03/17/2010	EXAMINER	
YOUNG & THOMPSON			HAN, KWANG S	
209 Madison Street				
Suite 500			ART UNIT	
Alexandria, VA 22314			PAPER NUMBER	
			1795	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

DocketingDept@young-thompson.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/585,336	Applicant(s) SAKAGUCHI ET AL.	
	Examiner Kwang Han	Art Unit 1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 October 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 October 2009 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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**ELECTRODE FOR NONAQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY
HAVING AN OUTPUT TERMINAL ATTACHED ADJACENT TO AN ACTIVE
MATERIAL LAYER**

Examiner: K. Han SN: 10/585,336 Art Unit: 1795 March 15, 2010

Detailed Action

1. The Applicant's amendment filed on October 21, 2009 was received. Claims 2-4 and 9-12 were amended.
2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Drawings

3. The drawings were received on October 21, 2009. These drawings are accepted.

Specification

4. The objection to the specification has been withdrawn in view of the Applicant's amendment to the title.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, on claims 2, 3, 4, and 9 are withdrawn, because the claims have been amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The claim rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Yasuda et al. in view of Kadoguchi on claims 1-18 is withdrawn, because of Applicant's arguments and perfection of the foreign priority.

7. Claims 1-4 and 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawakami et al. (US 6051340) in view of Kadoguchi (JP 11-354110, machine translation).

Regarding claims 1 and 15, Kawakami discloses an electrode for a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery with a current collecting layer formed on the outer surface of the negative electrode having a terminal extended from a portion formed of the metal within the anode [Abstract] but is silent towards having an output terminal attached to the surface of the electrode along the thickness direction.

Kadoguchi teaches a battery electrode with a charge collector having electrode tabs which are connected to the non-coated sections of the collector in a thickness direction to produce the electrode plate and improve productivity in production [Abstract]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to connect the electrode tabs (output terminals) connected to the surface of the current collector of Kawakami's battery in a thickness direction of the electrode because Kadoguchi teaches this allows for production of the electrode plate and improve productivity in production.

Regarding claim 2, Kawakami discloses active material contained in the active material layer comprising silicon (semiconductor material) as a material (13:36-38).

Regarding claim 3, Kawakami discloses a pair of current collecting surface layers (Figure 4b-4d) in contact with an electrolyte (4:59-65) and an active material layer interposed between the surface layers containing a particulate active material capable of forming a lithium compound (13:36-38).

Regarding claim 4, Kawakami discloses the active material layer to have a metal material that is a non-alloyable metal (less capable of forming a lithium compound) to function as a collector (13:40-46).

Regarding claims 8 and 16-18, It is noted that claims 8 and 16-18 are product-by-process claims. "Even though product-by-process are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." In reThorpe, 777 F. 2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

Regarding claims 9, 10, and 11, Kawakami discloses the surface layer to contain a non-alloyable material (first metal material) as part of the powdery material (13:53-14:3) and may comprise an alloy of two or more of these metals or further may comprise stainless steel (13:40-49).

Regarding claim 12, Kawakami discloses the surface layer to have a multilayer structure having two sublayers including a layer including a binding agent with particles from the powdery material (Figures 4c-4d). Kawakami further teaches multiple non-alloyable metal materials (13:40-43) formed on the surface of the anode to prevent the

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anode's surface from powdering and avoiding a reduction in the current collecting performance (9:61-10:5; Figure 4b). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a surface layer with non-alloyable metal materials on the surface of the electrode because it prevents the anode's surface from powdering and avoiding a reduction in the current collecting performance.

Regarding claim 13, Kawakami discloses the active material to include silicon (13:35-39).

Regarding claim 14, Kawakami discloses a collector member (101, metal foil; 14:36-42) in the middle of the thickness direction with active material layers present on both sides (Figure 4d) with examples of formed anodes having a thickness of 50 to 80 microns thick (Examples 1-9; 20:10-23:55). For example a dual layer anode formed from example 6 with the foil (35 microns thick) and the active material layer (25 microns thick) would have a total thickness of 85 microns.

8. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawakami et al. and Kadoguchi as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Shackle et al. (US 4925751) and Koksang et al. (US 5368959).

The teachings of Kawakami and Kadoguchi as discussed above are herein incorporated.

Regarding claim 5, Kawakami et al. is silent towards the claimed range of thickness for the surface layer. The surface layer is taken to be a current collector.

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Shackle et al. discloses the thickness of the current collector is preferably as thin as practicable to reduce the size and weight (4:49-51). Koksang teaches the current collector should be at least a few microns in thickness and is self supporting (3:25-28). One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized the thickness of the current collector is a result effective variable where if it's too thin it is not self-supporting and too thick increases the size and weight of the battery as well as the amount of material needed. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to vary the thickness of the current collector since it has been held that discovering the optimum ranges for a result effective variable such as thickness involves only routine skill in the art in the absence of showing of criticality in the claimed range (MPEP 2144.05) In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

9. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawakami et al. and Kadoguchi as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Tanjo et al. (US 2002/0028380).

The teachings of Kawakami and Kadoguchi as discussed above are herein incorporated.

Regarding claims 6 and 7, Kawakami discloses the anode layers to be formed of a powdery material (13:50-56) but is silent towards the surface layers having micropores with an average open area or open area ratio, extending in the thickness direction.

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Tanjo teaches a battery where the active material is porous to provide the optimal power density by allowing the optimal amount of electrolyte solution into the electrode [0048]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make the electrode active material of Kawakami to be porous at a sufficient average open area because Tanjo teaches it affects power density by allowing optimal amounts of electrolyte solution.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Contact/Correspondence Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kwang Han whose telephone number is (571) 270-5264. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dah-Wei Yuan can be reached on (571) 272-1295. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/K. H./

Examiner, Art Unit 1795

/Dah-Wei D. Yuan/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795